Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
AR	ARAT MUCK	This soil is level, very poorly drained, and fluid. It is a mineral soil that is in swamps. The soil is loamy and fluid throughout, or it has a mucky surface layer and a loamy underlying material. Permeability is slow. The total subsidence potential is medium. The soil has low strength or capacity to support a load.
Bd	BUDE SILT LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES	This soil is nearly level and somewhat poorly drained. It is on broad flats on terraces. The soil is loamy throughout and has a fragipan in the subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is slow in the fragipan. Surface runoff is slow. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan at a depth of 0.5 to 1.5 feet.
CC	CALHOUN AND CASCILLA SILT LOAMS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	These nearly level, poorly drained and well drained soils are on flood plains. They are subject to frequent flooding. The Calhoun soil is on broad flats and the Cascilla soil is on low ridges. Permeability is slow in the Calhoun soil and moderate in the Cascilla soil. The Calhoun soil has a seasonal high water table during winter and spring. Natural fertility is medium in both soils.
CM	COMMERCE SOILS, GENTLY UNDULATING, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	These nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soils are on flood plains. They are subject to occasional flooding. The soils are loamy throughout. Natural fertility is high. Permeability is moderate. The soils have a seasonal high water table in winter and spring.
CN	COMMERCE SOILS, GENTLY UNDULATING, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	These alluvial soils are unprotected by levees and are subject to frequent flooding, scouring, and deposition. The surface layer can change in texture with each flood event. The underlying material is loamy throughout. Natural fertility is high. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. The soil has a seasonal high water table during the winter and spring.
CR	CREVASSE LOAMY SAND, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	These level to moderately sloping, excessively drained, sandy soils are on the alluvial plain of the Mississippi River. They are subject to annual floods and to scouring and deposition. The soils are sandy throughout the profile. They are rapidly permeable and droughty. However, during November through March, a seasonal high water table is 3.5 to 6 feet below the soil surface.
Ca	CALHOUN SILT LOAM	This nearly level, poorly drained soil is on broad flats and in narrow depressional areas on the terrace uplands. It has silt loam surface and subsurface layers and a silty clay loam subsoil. Natural fertility is low to medium. Runoff is slow or very slow, and water stands in low places for long periods after rains. Water and air move slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table ranges from near the surface to about 2 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are mainly less than 1 percent.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Cb	CALHOUN SILT LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	These nearly level, poorly drained soils are in long, narrow depressional areas along drainageways. They flood occasionally for brief to long periods. The soils formed in loess, and they are loamy throughout the profile. The soils are acid throughout the profile. Natural fertility is low or medium. Surface runoff is slow. Water and air move slowly through the soils. A seasonal high water table ranges from near the soil surface to about 1.5 feet below the surface. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
Ce	COMMERCE SILT LOAM	This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on alluvial plains. It is loamy throughout and has high fertility. Runoff is slow, and water and air move moderately slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is about 1.5 to 4 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.
Co	CONVENT SILT LOAM	This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on alluvial plains. It is loamy throughout and has high fertility. Runoff is slow, and water and air move moderately slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is about 1.5 to 4 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.
De	DEERFORD SILT LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES	This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on the terrace uplands. It is loamy throughout and has a high or moderately high concentration of sodium salts in the subsoil. This soil is low or medium in fertility. Surface runoff is slow. Water and air move slowly through the subsoil. A seasonal high water table is present in the soil for long periods in winter and spring. However, the soil is droughty in summer and fall. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
Dx	DEXTER SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This level, somewhat poorly drained soil is in high positions on natural levees of streams and former streams. The soil has a silt loam surface layer and a silty clay loam subsoil. It has medium to high natural fertility. Water runs slowly off the surface, and it moves through the soil at a moderately slow rate. A seasonal high water table is in the soil for long periods in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.
FA	FAUSSE SOILS	These level, very poorly drained soils are in low, depressional areas on the alluvial plain. They formed in alluvium and are clayey throughout their profiles. These soils are ponded or flooded most of the time. Water and air move very slowly through the soils. The soils have high fertility. The shrink-swell potential is very high, but the soils seldom dry enough to shrink and crack. Slopes are less than 1 percent.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
FH	FELICIANA AND NATCHEZ SILT LOAMS, STEEP	These strongly sloping to steep, well drained soils are on side slopes and escarpments on uplands. The Feliciana soil is on the upper side slopes and the Natchez soil is on the steeper mid and lower slopes. Both soils are laomy throughout. They have medium fertility. Permeability is moderate. Surface runoff is rapid.
Fb	FELICIANA SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	This nearly level, well drained soil is on the terrace uplands. It is loamy throughout the profile. Natural fertility is medium or moderately low. Surface runoff is medium. Water and air move through the subsoil at a moderate rate. The seasonal high water table is below a depth of 6 feet or more throughout the year. The shrink-swell potential is low.
Fe	FELICIANA SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This very gently sloping to gently sloping, well drained soil is on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess, and it is loamy throughout. The upper 20 inches of the profile are medium acid or strongly acid. Natural fertility is medium. Surface runoff is medium to rapid. Water and air move through the soil at a moderate rate. This soil is not wet during any season. It has a low shrink-swell potential.
Fg	FELICIANA SILT LOAM, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES	This moderately sloping, well drained soil is on side slopes on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess, and it is loamy throughout. The upper 20 inches of the profile are neutral to strongly acid. Natural fertility is medium. Surface runoff is rapid. Water and air move through the soil at a moderate rate. This soil is not wet during any season. It has a low shrink-swell potential.
Fk	FLUKER SILT LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES	This soil is nearly level and somewhat poorly drained. It is on broad flats on terraces. The soil is loamy throughout and has a fragipan in the subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is slow in the fragipan. Surface runoff is slow. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan at a depth of 0.5 to 1.5 feet.
Fr	FROST SILT LOAM, PONDED	This level, poorly drained soil is in small depressional areas on uplands. It is ponded most of the time, and it is frequently flooded. The soil is loamy throughout. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is slow.
Ke	KENEFICK FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This well drained, very gently sloping or gently sloping soil is on low stream terraces. It is loamy throughout, or it has a sandy surface layer and a loamy subsoil. Runoff is medium. Water and air move at a moderate rate through the subsoil. The soil dries quickly after rains. Plants are damaged by a lack of moisture during dry periods in summer and fall.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
LA	LATANIER AND MORELAND SOILS, UNDULATING, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	These undulating, somewhat poorly drained soils are on the flood plain of the Red River. They are subject to occasional flooding. The Latanier soil is on low parallel ridges and the Moreland soil is in swales. Both soils have a clay surface layer and subsoil. The substratum in the Latanier soil is loamy. Natural fertility is high. Both soils have very slow permeability and a very high shrink-swell potential. They have a seasonal high water table in winter and spring.
Lo	LORING SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This moderately well drained, very gently sloping or gently sloping soil is on terraces or uplands. It is loamy throughout and has a fragipan in the subsoil which restricts plant roots. Natural fertility is low or moderately low. Runoff is medium. Water and air move through the upper part of the subsoil at a moderate rate, and they move slowly or moderately slowly through the fragipan. A seasonal high water table perches on the fragipan for short periods. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.
Lr	LORING SILT LOAM, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES	This gently sloping or moderately sloping, moderately well drained soil is on the terrace uplands. It is loamy throughout, and it has a fragipan in the subsoil. The fragipan restricts root penetration and the movement of air and water. Natural fertility is low to medium. Runoff is medium. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan during the winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is low.
Lt	LYTLE SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This very gently sloping, well drained soil is on ridgetops on uplands. It formed in loess and the underlying loamy sediment. The soil is loamy throughout. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is moderate. Surface runoff is medium.
Ly	LYTLE SILT LOAM, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES	This gently sloping and moderately sloping, well drained soil is on side slopes on uplands. It formed in loess and the underlying loamy sediment. The soil is loamy throughout. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is moderate. Surface runoff is medium.
MB	MORGANFIELD AND BIGBEE SOILS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	These well drained and excessively drained soils are on flood plains and on low terraces along flood plains. They are frequently flooded for brief periods. The Morganfield soil is well drained and is loamy throughout. The Bigbee soil is excessively drained and is sandy throughout. Permeability is moderate in the Morganfield soil and rapid in the Bigbee soil. Both soils have a seasonal high water table at moderate depths during winter and spring.
OG	OUACHITA, OCHLOCKNEE AND GUYTON SOILS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	These gently undulating, well drained and poorly drained soils are on flood plains. They are subject to frequent flooding. The Ouachita and Ochlockonee soils are well drained and are loamy throughout. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is moderately slow in the Ouachita soil, moderate in the Ochlockonee soil, and slow in the Guyton soil.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Oa	OLIVIER SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on low ridges and knolls on the terrace uplands. It is loamy throughout, and it has a fragipan in the subsoil that restricts water movement and plant root penetration. Natural fertility is low or medium. Runoff is slow or medium. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan during the winter and spring. Slopes range from 0.5 to 2 percent.
Ob	OLIVIER SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This very gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soil formed in loess. It is loamy throughout the profile, and it has a fragipan in the subsoil. Soil reaction is very strongly acid to medium acid in the upper 20 inches of the profile. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is medium. Permeability is slow in the fragipan. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan for long periods in winter and spring. This soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.
PA	PITS-ARENTS COMPLEX, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES	This complex consists of pits and Arents soils. The pits are open excavations from which sand, gravel, or loamy material was removed. The Arents soils are the piles of soil material left beside the pits after the sand, gravel, or other soil material was removed. They are stratified loamy and sandy material. Slope ranges from 0 to 5 percent.
RA	RIVERWASH	This map unit consists of recent deposits of sand. It is frequently flooded and is on the flood plains of major rivers and streams. A seasonal high water is near the surface in winter and sprinng. Slopes are dominantly less than 1 percent.
RC	ROBINSONVILLE AND CONVENT SOILS, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	These are nearly level to undulating, well drained and somewhat poorly drained soils in high and intermediate positions on natural levees on flood plains. The Robinsonville soils are on low ridges, and the Convent soils are in shallow swales. The soils are subject to occasional flooding and to scouring and deposition. Natural fertility is high. Permeability is moderate or moderately rapid. Both soils have a seasonal high water table at shallow to moderate depths during winter and spring.
Rs	RUSTON SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES	This well drained, very gently sloping to gently sloping soil is on uplands. It is loamy and acid throughout. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is medium. Water and air move through the soil at a moderate rate. Plant roots penetrate this soil easily. The soil dries quickly after rains. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.
SH	SHARKEY SOILS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	This level, poorly drained or somewhat poorly drained soil is at low elevations on the alluvial plain. It is flooded frequently for very long periods. This soil is clayey throughout or it has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Natural fertility is high. Surface runoff is very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. The seasonal high water table is near the soil surface. This soil has a very high shrink-swell potential. Slopes are less than 1 percent.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
SM	SMITHDALE SANDY LOAM, 8 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES	This well drained, strongly sloping or moderately steep soil is on side slopes on uplands. It is loamy and acid throughout. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is rapid. Movement of water and air through the soil is moderate. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.
Sa	SHARKEY CLAY	This nearly level, poorly drained, soil is on broad flats on the alluvial plain. It is clayey throughout. Natural fertility is medium or high. Runoff is slow or very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. The shrink-swell potential is high or very high. A seasonal high water table is within 2 feet of the soil surface during December through April. Flooding is rare, but it can occur during unusually wet periods. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
TU	TUNICA AND SHARKEY SOILS, UNDULATING, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	These poorly drained, Sharkey and Tunica soils are on the flood plain of the Mississippi River. They are subject to frequent flooding for brief to very long periods. The Sharkey soil is in swales and the Tunica soil is on low ridges. The Sharkey soil is clayey throughout the profile. The Tunica soil has a clayey surface layer and subsoil and a loamy underlying material. Natural fertility is high in both soils. Permeability is very slow. A seasonal high water table is within 2 or 3 feet of the soil surface in both soils during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is very high in the Sharkey soil and high in the Tunica soil.
Ta	TANGI SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This moderately well drained, very gently sloping or gently sloping soil is on terraces or uplands. It is loamy throughout and has a fragipan in the subsoil which restricts plant roots. Natural fertility is low or moderately low. Runoff is medium. Water and air move through the upper part of the subsoil at a moderate rate, and they move slowly or moderately slowly through the fragipan. A seasonal high water table perches on the fragipan for short periods. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.
Tg	TANGI SILT LOAM, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES	This gently sloping or moderately sloping, moderately well drained soil is on the terrace uplands. It is loamy throughout, and it has a fragipan in the subsoil. The fragipan restricts root penetration and the movement of air and water. Natural fertility is low to medium. Runoff is medium. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan during the winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is low.
To	TOULA SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This moderately well drained, very gently sloping or gently sloping soil is on terraces or uplands. It is loamy throughout and has a fragipan in the subsoil which restricts plant roots. Natural fertility is low or moderately low. Runoff is medium. Water and air move through the upper part of the subsoil at a moderate rate, and they move slowly or moderately slowly through the fragipan. A seasonal high water table perches on the fragipan for short periods. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Ts	TUNICA-SHARKEY COMPLEX, UNDULATING	These undulating, poorly drained, Sharkey and Tunica soils are on the flood plain of the Mississippi River. The Sharkey soil is in swales and depressions, and the Tunica soil is on low ridges. The Sharkey soil is clayey throughout the profile. The Tunica soil has a clayey surface layer and subsoil and a loamy underlying material. Natural fertility is high in both soils. The surface layers are very sticky when wet. The soils dry slowly once wetted. A seasonal high water table is within 2 or 3 feet of the soil surface for long periods in winter and spring. The Sharkey soil, in swales and depressions, is subject to rare flooding. Some small areas are subject to occasional flooding. The Sharkey soil has a very high shrink-swell potential, and the Tunica soil has a high shrink-swell potential. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent.
UB	URBAN LAND	Urbanland consists of areas where more than 85 percent of the surface is covered by asphalt, concrete, buildings, or other impervious surfaces. Examples are parking lots, oil storage tank farms, industrial parks, and shopping centers.
We	WEYANOKE SILT, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This very gently sloping, well drained soil is on convex ridges on local stream terraces. It is subject to rare flooding. The soil has a surface layer and subsoil of silt. Natural fertility is medium. Permeability is moderate. A seasonal high water table is at shallow depths during winter and spring.